

THE BYSTANDER



Wallach—the Question of the Day.
Where Strong Drink is a Mock.
English as She is Learned.

This question of Wallach and his alleged cures has two sides to it, one in which the comedy is so evident that it is a wonder that he has not been laughed down long ago; the other the tragic side—poor, deluded Hawaiians eagerly grasping at the straw, championing to the best of their ability the cause of the man who holds out to them the only hope of a cure for their relatives snatched away from them and sent into lifelong exile. With Pinkham and the Board of Health I am in full sympathy. Knowing what they do of the series of systematic experiments that have been and are going on to relieve and cure their wards, knowing that all over the world scientists and skilled men are working ceaselessly to find the cure for the disease which has baffled science for centuries and which has not been cured since Christ was upon earth, who know the succession of just such claimants as Wallach, who have been tried out here and who have failed, why should they turn over to the tender mercies of a boiler-maker the helpless men and women committed to their charge? With the Hawaiians, who have been led into believing that Wallach can do the things he claims, led partly by the apparent sincerity of the man and partly by the words and acts of political leaders, who hope to gain political prestige through whatever way the matter goes, with these people I am also in sympathy.

Governor Frear and the Board of Health have my deepest sympathy, for they are up against a hard proposition. If they refuse Wallach's insistent demands they will earn the bitter hatred of a large part of the population who have forgotten entirely the miserable failures made by Wallach's predecessors, and have stamped in their ignorance after the latest bragging adventurer. I am sorry for them because it is quite probable that in view of the popular clamor they will have to give in to one whom they must feel convinced is, if not an arrant humbug, at least a deluded man foredoomed to failure.

The relatives of the unfortunate ones on Molokai have my sincere sympathy, because many of them are now entertaining false hopes and are doomed to a certainty, whether Wallach gains his point or not, to bitter disappointment. There are thousands who believe implicitly in Wallach, believe in him in spite of the fact that he is a confessed falsifier in more than one thing concerning his medicines. In spite of all reason they believe in him, believe in his absurd claims and in his sincerity.

For Wallach I have no sympathy whatever. I am convinced that he is either a shrewd, hypocritical faker of the worst kind or else a self-hypnotized or insane man. In my opinion he is a candidate for either prison or asylum, anywhere at least but at the head of an institution for the healing of any disease.

I realize, however, that others are just as sincere in their faith in Wallach as I am sincere in my disbelief in either him or his cures, and they are as free to believe in him and say so as I am to say that he is simply an impudent faker or a candidate for the bughouse. At any rate I am glad that I am not Governor Frear, who will have to answer Wallach one way or the other soon.

Out of idle curiosity I picked up a little book the other day and glanced at the title. This was "American Drinks," and I skimmed through the pages to see what particular kind of cocktail had been named after Vice President Fairbanks. I commenced at the very first drink, and this was labeled "Absinthe." Now I have been told that anyone who starts in on absinthe is apt to have some funny things happen to him before he is through, so I turned to the end of the book to learn the worst. What I saw there led me to believe that the drinks must have been arranged in alphabetical order, because the last delicacy enumerated was styled a "Widow's Kiss."

Speaking of books reminds me of what I saw a short time ago in a cook book, written in parallel English and Japanese columns. Interlarded among receipts for biscuits and soups were a number of English and Japanese sentences, something for the cook to practise over while the unwashed pot was boiling over the gas range at so much a foot for gas. The writer of this book evidently knew Japanese cooks, for the very first thing I ran across was this little snatch of conversation:

"Good morning. What are you doing now?"

"I am doing Mister Brown now."

"Why did you leave your last master?"

"I desired more pay but my master said I broke too many dishes and he would not give me more pay."

"What did you do?"

"I quit."

Such conversational ability as this is certainly good practical stuff—not the kind I used to be taught in my French class at school, with its remarks about the boots of my grandmother's aunt.

A United States of the World

The Second Peace Conference at The Hague may possibly end in what The Saturday Review (London) calls a "collapse of the peace balloon." We may perhaps see in it "the end of the disarmament comedy," to quote the Hamburger Nachrichten. But it will have been by no means a profitless undertaking, remarks Gabriel Hanotaux, of the Academy, French ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. In his article in the Revue Hebdomadaire (Paris) he states his opinion that apart from mere questions of peace and war the meetings at The Hague are the first steps toward realizing a sane and genuine internationalism which will culminate in "a world parliament" in which political, economic, and legal questions will be discussed and decided by the representatives of every nation. He advocates this view in the following terms:

"The nations of the civilized world, for the carrying on of their governments and for the adjustment of their several interests and the statement of party views and theories, have adopted the representative system, which serves the end of expressing and directing the tendency of public opinion on political questions. Why should not this system be applied to international politics?"

He declares that such gatherings as those at The Hague are calculated "to prepare men's hearts and minds" for the establishment of such an international parliament, which will eventually result in the constitution of "a United States of the World." To quote his words:

"Our confidence in the profitability of such public discussion as goes on at these periodic reunions at The Hague leads us to hail them as the first steps toward the formation of a United States of the World. Public opinion has already begun to regard as possible the establishment of a mutual understanding among the various peoples of the earth, mutual sympathy, and the spirit of genuine fraternity. Thus it will come to pass that stranger and enemy will be no longer synonymous terms, as among the ancient Romans when they uttered the word hostis."

The times, he thinks, are ripe for the early realization of the world's hopes. "The great struggles for empire are over"; "the race for colonial conquest is not nearly so eager"; "the expression 'in statu quo' is accepted with satisfaction by all," and "the time is propitious for mutual agreement." The

present treaties and ententes of the nations are not, however, sufficient, he thinks. The views of this eminent writer and statesman are thus expressed: "Cold protocols can not maintain peace. Peace and tranquillity are, however, genuine features of such reunions as the Peace Conference. There is a universal feeling that in the second gathering at The Hague is to be seen the foreshadowing, if not the actual founding, of the first 'world parliament'; it is a representative body which is deliberating under the eye of the public and will develop finally into a solemn and frequent convocation of the states general of the world. If the twentieth century witnesses such a development, if the practise of public international discussion, instead of secret diplomacy, is introduced, and frankness and clearness prevail in the intercourse of the nations, this will be the best guaranty of peace and prosperity in the future."—Translations made for The Literary Digest.

Small Talks

ALEC LYLE—We will start work on the transpacific yacht just as soon as the plans arrive.

J. LOR WALLACH—The strongest and biggest rope in Honolulu for me if I don't make good.

L. M. WHITEHOUSE—I am keeping a few men at work at the dam, just waiting for some money to go ahead on.

LORRIN ANDREWS—The stirring up of religious feeling by Judge Wilkey has hurt American trade in the Orient immensely.

KENNETH BROWN—I never thought I won that yacht race and I came near getting mad when the crowd commenced to josh me at the finish.

A. L. C. ATKINSON—I wish some one would tell me who started that story that I am making \$100 a day. I would like to make him make good.

ANNE MARIE PRESCOTT—A severe cold (la grippe) is a tiresome chap not only to the individual legal owner but to the entire neighborhood. (Is it not all that?)

JOHN SMITH—The Isenberg place at Punahou, with its spacious grounds and nearness to the older parts of the city, would be an ideal location for the children's hospital.

COLONEL SAM JOHNSON—I am starting right in to drill my men for the next national match. We will be in grand shape for the next contest if steady practise counts for anything.

J. LOR WALLACH—I'm practicing medicine right along, and Pinkham knows it, and he don't dare prosecute me. I've challenged him to, and he sits in his office like a bump on a log. Pinkham is a wind bag.

FOOD COMMISSIONER DUNCAN—The idea that the Federal government would take over all the food inspection of the Territory is a mistake. The Territory will have to look after all its own food supply except that which is imported.

SENATOR FLANIGAN (of Nevada)—I'll see you again. I'm coming back with my family to spend the winter here. Hawaii will become the great winter resort for the American tourist. You have a climate here that surpasses Egypt or the Riviera.

LORRIN ANDREWS—Judge Wilkey has made himself detested by the British community which has given Shanghai a model government for fifty years, and has discredited the American people with the whole foreign community of that city.

GOVERNOR FREAR—I find the work of the Governor's office intensely interesting. The variety is a relief to the mind. I do not know what may happen in the future; but so far, I do not find the work as hard as I did that of the Supreme Court.

E. E. PAXTON—During my recent trip I was in hotels in several Pacific Coast cities, in Duluth, Chicago, New York and Washington, and the Young Hotel in Honolulu is equal to the best of them in cleanliness, furnishing, service, table and general up-to-dateness.

JOHN (of the Grill)—I hear from George Lycurgus every little while. He is having a grand time and will not be back here for some time. He says to be sure and not miss sending him the Advertiser because he wants to keep posted on all that is going on in the islands.

FRED CARTER—I came down on the Hilonian and I'm going back on her. Sixty dollars as against seventy-five for passage represents a fair saving, in addition to which she sets the best table of any steamer I ever traveled on and is so steady that you can appreciate it.

HIGH SHERIFF HENRY—The doctors say they can't cure leprosy. Wallach says he can. The lepers want him to be given a chance to try. I can't see any great objection to it. If he fails he will be in the same class with the doctors. If he succeeds, who will admit having opposed him?

W. A. KINNEY—When Lowrie's attorneys convince me that the \$400,000 suit they have filed here is bona fide to be tried here, and is not simply a fishing expedition to get evidence to use in the suit they have filed in Boston, the Hawaiian suit to be then dropped, they can have inspection of all the papers they want. If they honestly intend to try the case here, why don't they discontinue the Boston case.

HIGH SHERIFF WILLIAM HENRY—I have about an acre of pineapples growing at Kaneohe without irrigation, that are as fine as anything in Wahiawa, Haiku or Kona. I believe that almost the entire flat between Kaneohe and the Pali will raise the finest grade of pineapples. I am willing to begin planting on a large enough scale to warrant a cannery if I can get enough others to plant to furnish fruit to keep a cannery going. I think the planters should also be interested in the cannery, and am willing to be one of ten men to put in a thousand dollars apiece to build a cannery. That will be ample to begin with.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining unclaimed for the general delivery for the week ending October 5, 1907:

Anderson, Jason	Mossman, Wm A.
Anderson, Alvin	Jr.
Armstrong, James	Murray, Mrs
C L	Harty S
Armstrong, Miss	Perry, Miss Phil
Mary J G	Powers, C J
Brunbrook, J E	Pyper, Mrs W
(4)	Rees, Mrs Emma
Bartholomew, Miss	Reynolds, Mrs
Alice	Chas Francis
Baldene, Robert	Robeson, Mrs
Bertram, Geo A	Nettle (2)
Bissell, Mr-Mrs	Rico, Miss Gilda
George	Richardson, Mrs
Brown, J M	Malaea
Clegg, W L	Robinson, William
Clark, Henry	Stevenson, Miss
Crounabis, Messrs	Florence (2)
John	Schirmer, C L
Collier, Miss	Scherer, Mrs M
Catharine	Spencer, Mrs
Davis, Annie	Sam, Mr
Dommett, T A	Spencer, Lizzie
Donwell, Chas E	Stackable, Mrs
Feneston, Miss L	E R
Garbunia, Gus	Stone, Mrs Lucy
George, Daniel	(2)
Harris, C S	Trowbridge, Chas
Heintz, Miss	Thorpe, Mrs C N
Emma	Tilden, Mrs
Henrickson, Alfred	Augustus
Hickey, Mrs	Valpoon, Charley
Alice K	(2)
Holmes, A J	Venzal, Armand
John, Mrs Hattie	White, Mrs Laura
John, C S	Wells, Hayes
Joseph, John	Wickes, Geo L
Johnston, Mrs	Surgeon U S N
Charles	Wilson, Jas
Limol, Mrs	Wright, Mrs
Lacy, Miss L (2)	John V
Marke, H B	Wright, Miss
Miner, George	Gladys
Mossman, Wm A	

PACKAGES.

Poster, H W & Co

JOSEPH G. PRATT,
Postmaster.

HERE AT HOME

Honolulu Citizens Gladly Testify and Confidently Recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

It is testimony like the following that has placed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills so far above competitors. When people right here at home raise their voice in praise there is no room left for doubt.

Mrs. N. Joseph living at the corner of Liliha and King streets, Honolulu, states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

E. A. Watson has resigned his position with the Maui Agricultural Company and will soon leave Maui for Honolulu. His resignation was made necessary on account of the protracted illness of his wife.

CARL K. HEDEMANN IS BACK FROM SUGAR MILL BUILDING IN FORMOSA

Among the arrivals in this city on the Manchuria was Carl K. Hedemann, of the Honolulu Iron Works, who was one of the men sent to Formosa by the local firm to erect three sugar mills, of the most modern construction, which will be used to supply sugar to Japan. While in Formosa Mr. Hedemann was taken sick, the climate of that island with its oppressive humidity and great heat, forcing him to leave. He went to Yokohama, where he was in a hospital for several weeks, before recovering sufficiently to make the trip home. The rest on the long ocean voyage did him a great deal of good and he expects to be in shape to take up his work again in the near future.

When asked to tell of Formosa and his experiences there, for the benefit of the readers of the Advertiser, Mr. Hedemann said:

"The idea of the Japanese, in having the three mills, on which the Honolulu Iron Works is now working, installed to supply all the sugar needed for consumption in Japan and have it take the place of the sugar which is now being imported. The island of Formosa is a large one and the greater part of it is inhabited by savages, who live in the mountains and have little communication with the more civilized people of the lower part of the island, except when they come down to trade furs and skins for ammunition."

"There is a great deal of gold in the northern part of the island and considerable mining is done. The sugar is entirely in the southern section and there is a great deal of fine cane land, though up to the present time it has never been cultivated properly and no irrigation has been used, though there is a wonderfully good opportunity for there are rivers with plenty of water lying above the cane lands, which can easily be diverted for this use."

"We are installing three mills in Formosa, the first at a place called Kyoshto and about the size of the mill at Wailuku. The second is at Hoan and is a little larger than that at Kyoshto. The third is a very large mill with two sets of twelve rollers and is as large as the mill at Punene. James Scott and Fred Truescott, both well known here, the former from Kihai and the latter from Kauai, are working there on the contracts. Christie, of Milliken Bros., who put up the buildings at Wailuku and who has just come from work of a similar nature in Mexico, is putting up the buildings at the big mill, which is at a place called Insiko."

"The cane in Formosa is very small and hard, and, as I have said, is grown without proper cultivation or irrigation. The plowing is done with buffaloes and it is a question of simply scratching the top of the soil and the cane has not a decent chance to grow. Scott has set up two sets of steam plows which are now in use and which are very successful and will mean a revolution in the manner in which the cane in that country is grown."

"They have introduced Lahaina cane to a small extent and it has been very successful on the higher lands, though on the lower lands rose bamboo has proved to be the best. The grinding up to this time has been done entirely by buffalo mills with the exception of one old-fashioned mill at Kyoshto, which is very far behind the times. It is a mill of English make and a separate engine is used to drive each set of rollers. In our mills we use one engine for all the rollers. The cane unloader takes from one to two hundred men to handle and the difference from the modern machinery can be judged from the fact that with our mill only one man is needed on the unloader."

"The cane for the two smaller mills will be furnished by small Chinese farmers and is brought distances of from twelve to fifteen miles, the larger part of the way on the government railroad and the rest of the way on a small private road belonging to the mills. The large mill, which will be located at Insiko, will be supplied with cane grown on a big plantation which will be handled by the owners of the mill."

"The waste at present in the mill which is in use at Kyoshto is enormous. Only a small part of the trash which is left after the grinding can be utilized for fuel. There is so much juice left in it that it will not burn and the cost of wood for fuel makes an additional expense, besides the loss from not getting all the juice of the cane. When the new mills are completed it will make a great difference in the final cost of the sugar."

"The land where the cane is grown

has no trees of any kind as the typhoons, which blow there at certain seasons of the year, destroy everything of this kind. The sugar is not interfered with as at the season when the typhoons blow, it is too small to be affected. There is one thing which is of the greatest importance, however. As soon as the cane is fit for cutting the grinding season must begin and it must be done quickly in order that the typhoon season may be avoided, for it would cause great damage if a typhoon should strike a field of ripe cane."

"Labor is very cheap indeed in Formosa as the women as well as the men work in the fields. The coolie class in the low lands seem to resemble the Chinaman greatly, but the savages, who hold the upper country, are more like the Malay. It is a new country and we were forced to live mainly on rice and fish, with no such thing as beef, butter or milk. Cattle are absolutely unknown. Now and then we got a little meat from a young buffalo which was very sweet and nice."

"The climate is very bad indeed. It is hot all the time and the humidity is very great indeed, making it very hard for the white men to live there. The engineers and managers are all Japanese and we had more or less trouble in talking with them. They can not talk English well, though the majority of them can read the language. For this reason we used to write out what we wanted most of the time and they would reply in the same way."

"The mountain country is densely wooded with camphor forests which are without doubt of great value. The government is building railroads into this country little by little and overcoming the savages. The police and soldiers are entirely Japanese."

MURDERED BY GAMBLERS.

WAILUKU, October 5.—On Monday Yaman, a Japanese, was attacked by fourteen Chinese of Pala with whom he was gambling and was so severely injured that he died the same night. During the game a dispute arose and a fight ensued. In the game were four Japanese and fourteen Chinamen. Yaman was knocked down and stabbed in the stomach and abdomen many times by a Chinaman who was in the game.

He later walked home and nothing was said about his injuries until late that evening when he complained of being worse and sent for a Japanese doctor of Pala. The doctor did not come and during the night he became much worse and died.

The police were not notified until the Chinamen had time to make their escape. Two arrests have, however, been made since and others will probably follow.

Those arrested are lodged in the Wailuku jail.—Maui News.

ALAKEA SLIP PILES.

HILO, October 4.—A small Honolulu contract, that was secured for Hilo by Charles Wright of the Volcano Station, has just been completed quietly and satisfactorily. It consisted in procuring, supplying and shipping piles to Honolulu for the completion of the Alakea street slip, the contract being placed by the Department of Public Works. In all there were 118 ohia piles, of an average length of fifty feet, shipped to Honolulu by the Inter-island steamers Kaula and Likileke. The amount involved in the contract was nearly \$5000.

TO TOUR JAPAN.

LIHUE, October 5.—The Misses Mabel and Elsie Wilcox, in charge of G. N. Wilcox took the Korea for the Orient last Tuesday. They will take in all the beauties of the land of the rising sun. According to report they came pretty near traveling without their luggage as it was all standing on the Hall twenty minutes before the Korea was to leave, and nobody seemed to know but that it was going back to Lihue. Fortunately a Lihue man going home espied it and knowing where the owners were bound for got it rushed over to the liner just as it was casting off.—The Garden Island.

MILLS FOUND GUILTY.

District Magistrate Andrade yesterday morning adjudged H. T. Mills, a bill collector, guilty of assault on Otto Berndt and ordered him to pay the costs of the action, \$3.50. Mills said he would appeal the case. Berndt, of the Internal Revenue Office, had received a bill from Mills and says that he had already paid the bill. He went to ask Mills for an explanation and Mills at once told him he didn't want to talk to him, warning to push him out of the office, thus assaulting him.

NO DANGER.

Don't be afraid to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to your children. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is the best medicine made for these diseases. What makes it safe is that it contains no opium. Children like it. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.